

- BB 35 - USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
May 16, 1960

~~KHRUSHCHEV STATEMENT AT SUMMIT MEETING~~

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in Russian to Europe, May 16, 1960,  
1558 GMT--L

(Text) Paris--We are transmitting the statement by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.S. Khrushchev to President of France De Gaulle, to British Prime Minister Macmillan, and to President of the United States Eisenhower.

Follows the published statement by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.S. Khrushchev, made May 16 at the preliminary meeting in which the president of the French Republic, Charles de Gaulle; the British prime minister, H. Macmillan; the president of the United States, Eisenhower; and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.S. Khrushchev and the persons accompanying them took part, when they gathered in Paris in accordance with the agreement on the summit conference.

Also present at the above-mentioned meeting were: from France M. Debre and Couve de Murville, from Great Britain Selwyn Lloyd, from the United States C. Herter and T. Gates, and from the Soviet Union A.A. Gromyko and R. Ya. Malinovskiy.

Statement by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.S. Khrushchev to President of France De Gaulle, to Prime Minister of Great Britain Macmillan, and to President of the United States Eisenhower, May 16, 1960:

Mr. President de Gaulle, Mr. Prime Minister Macmillan, Mr. President Eisenhower! Allow me to address to you the following statement:

As is known, an act of provocation on the part of the American air force recently took place against the Soviet Union. On May 1 of this year a U.S. military reconnaissance plane entered the territory of the Soviet Union, carrying out a definite espionage assignment of collecting information on military and industrial objectives on the territory of the USSR. When the aggressive aim of this aircraft became known it was brought down by a detachment of Soviet rocket troops.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated instance of aggressive and espionage activity by the U.S. Air Force against the Soviet Union.

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It is natural that the Soviet Government was compelled to give a reply to these acts and to show their treacherous nature incompatible with the elementary demands for maintaining normal relations between states in peacetime, not to mention the fact that this is in gross contradiction to the task of reducing international tension and creating the necessary conditions for fruitful work at the summit meeting. This point was made both during my speeches at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in a special protest note addressed to the U.S. Government.

At the beginning the U.S. State Department put out an absurd version alleging that the American aircraft violated the USSR frontiers accidentally and had no spying or diversionary tasks. When on the basis of irrefutable facts the obvious falsehood of this version was shown, the U.S. State Department on May 7, and then the secretary of state on May 9, stated on behalf of the U.S. Government that the American air force is carrying out intrusions within the confines of the Soviet Union with military espionage aims in accordance with a program approved by the U.S. Government and by the President personally.

Two days later President Eisenhower himself confirmed that the carrying out of flights by American aircraft over the territory of the Soviet Union was and remains the calculated policy of the United States.

This was also declared by the U.S. Government in its note to the Soviet Government May 12. By these acts the U.S. Government grossly violates generally recognized norms of international law and the high principles of the United Nations Charter, under which the signature of the United States has also been placed.

The Soviet Government and all the people of the Soviet Union have received with indignation these statements of the leading U.S. statesmen, just as has every honest man in the world concerned with the fate of peace.

Now, when the leaders of the governments of the four powers have arrived in Paris to take part in the conference, the question arises, how to hold the talks productively and to examine the questions facing the conference, when the U.S. Government and the President personally have not only not condemned the provocative act manifested in the intrusion of the American military aircraft into the confines of the Soviet Union, but on the contrary, have declared that similar actions remain the future the state policy of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union.

How can one reach agreement on these or other questions, which demand settlement in order to lessen tension and remove suspicion and distrust between states, when the government of one of the great powers declares outright that its policy is **intrusion** into the confines of another great power with spying and diversionary aims, and consequently the increase of tension in relations between the powers? It is clear that the proclamation of such a policy, which can be carried out only under conditions in which countries are in a state of war, dooms the summit conference beforehand to complete failure.

We, of course, take into account the proclamation of such a policy by the U.S. Government, and we declare that in the event of a repetition of the **intrusion** by American planes into the confines of the Soviet Union we will shoot down such planes.

The Soviet Government retains the right in all such instances to undertake corresponding retaliatory measures against those who violate the state sovereignty of the USSR, carrying out similar espionage and diversions with regard to the Soviet Union.

The USSR Government declares again that appropriate measures will also be taken against those states which are placing their territories at the disposal of U.S. military bases and assist in aggressive acts against the USSR, even to inflicting a blow against these bases.

In this connection, one cannot fail to draw attention to President Eisenhower's statement that he cannot take part in the summit conference under the threat of the conclusion of a peace treaty with the GDR, **although that** which he qualifies as a threat was but a statement by the Soviet Government on its firm determination to put an end to the remnants of war in Europe and to conclude peace, and thus to render the situation, particularly in West Berlin, in accordance with the demands of life and the interests of insuring peace and the security of the European peoples.

How can the Soviet Government take part in talks under conditions of the actual threat put forward by the U.S. Government, which declared that it will in the future also continue with violations of the USSR frontiers and that American aircraft have flown and will fly over Soviet territory? By this the U.S. Government has declared its intention to continue unheard-of and unprecedented actions against the sovereignty of the Soviet state, which is a sacred and immovable principle in international relations.

It follows from all this that for the success of the conference it is essential that the governments of all the states represented should pursue an open and honest policy and should solemnly declare that they will not commit any actions against each other which might represent a violation of the state sovereignty of powers. This means that if the U.S. Government is genuinely ready to cooperate with the governments of other powers in the interests of maintaining peace and strengthening confidence between the states it should, first, condemn the inadmissible provocative actions of the U.S. Air Force toward the Soviet Union, and second, should renounce the continuance of such actions and such a policy against the USSR in the future.

It is self-evident that the U.S. Government in that case cannot help but make those immediately guilty of the premeditated violation of the USSR state frontiers by American aircraft answer severely for it. Until that is done by the U.S. Government, the Soviet Government does not see the possibility of fruitful talks with the U.S. Government at the summit conference. It cannot be a participant at talks in which one of them has made treachery the basis of its policy toward the Soviet Union.

Were the Soviet Government to take part in negotiations known to be doomed to failure under the present conditions, it would by this fact become an accomplice in deceiving the people, and this it does not intend to become.

It goes without saying that if the U.S. Government were to declare that the United States would in the future no longer violate the USSR state frontiers with its aircraft, that it condemns the provocative actions committed in the past and will punish those directly guilty of such actions--statements which would insure the same conditions for the Soviet Union as for other states--then I as head of the Soviet Government would be ready to take part in the conference and to make every effort to contribute to its success. New conditions in international relations have been created as a result of the provocative flight of the American military aircraft, and especially as a result of the declaration of such provocative flights in the future as the national policy of the United States against the socialist countries.

It is natural that in such circumstances we cannot work at the conference; we cannot work, because we see from what positions they wish to carry on talks with us--under the threat of aggressive reconnaissance flights. It is well known that spy flights are carried on for purposes of reconnaissance in order to begin war. Therefore we reject the conditions which the U.S. is creating for us. We cannot take part in any talks and in the solution even of those questions which have already matured; we cannot, because we see that the United States has no desire to come to an agreement.

It is considered the leader among the Western countries. Consequently, a conference at the present time would be useless and would be a deception of public opinion of all countries. I repeat, we cannot take part in the talks in the situation which has arisen.

We wish to take part in talks on the basis of equality, with equal possibilities for both sides.

We consider it necessary for the peoples of all countries of the world, for the public to understand us correctly. The Soviet Union is not halting its efforts to reach agreement, and we are sure that sensible agreements are possible, however, evidently not at this, but another time.

It is, however, essential for this that, first, the United States admit that the provocative policy which it has announced as the policy of "free" flights over our country be condemned, that it renounce it and admit that it has committed an aggression, and admit that it regrets it.

The Soviet Government is deeply convinced that if it is not the present government, then it will be another, and if it is not another, then a third government will understand that no other way out exists but that of peaceful coexistence between the two systems--capitalist and socialist. Either peaceful coexistence or war, which will bring a catastrophe to those who are now pursuing an aggressive policy.

Therefore we consider that it is necessary to give some time, so that the questions which have arisen may be settled and so that those upon whom responsibility is laid for a definition of the political course of the country may analyze the responsibility which they have taken upon themselves by declaring an aggressive course in their relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Therefore we consider that there is no better way out than to postpone the conference of heads of governments for approximately six to eight months.

The Soviet Union on its part will not relax its efforts to achieve agreement. I think that public opinion will correctly understand our position, will understand that we have been deprived of the possibility of taking part in these talks.

However, we are firmly convinced of the need for peaceful coexistence, because to lose faith in peaceful coexistence would mean to doom mankind to war; it would mean agreeing to the inevitability of war, and under the present conditions, it is known what misfortunes a war would bring to all people in the world.

I want to address the people of the United States: I have been to the United States, have met various sections of the American people there, and I am deeply convinced that all strata of the American people do not want war.

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An exception is to be found only among a small, frantic group in the Pentagon and the militarist circles which support it, who are making immense profits on the armaments race and who ignore the interests of the American people, and in general ignore the interests of the people of all countries and pursue an adventurous policy.

We express gratitude to President de Gaulle for his hospitality and for presenting us with the opportunity of meeting in the capital of France. We also value the efforts of the Government of Great Britain and personally those of Prime Minister Macmillan.

We regret that this meeting has been torpedoed by the U.S. reactionary circles as a result of the provocative flights of American military aircraft over the Soviet Union. We regret that this meeting has not led to the results which all the peoples of the world expected of it.

May the disgrace and the responsibility for this rest with those who proclaim a policy of banditry toward the Soviet Union.

As is known, we agreed with U.S. President Eisenhower to exchange visits. In September of last year I made such a visit to the United States. We were very pleased with this visit, with the meetings and talks which we had in the United States, for which we expressed our gratitude.

The U.S. President was to make a visit to our country. We agreed that he would arrive June 10, and we were preparing to receive well the exalted guest. Unfortunately, as a result of the provocative aggressive actions against the USSR, conditions have now been created in which we are deprived of the possibility of welcoming the President with due hospitality with which the Soviet people receive desired guests. At present we cannot display such hospitality toward the President, because as a result of the provocative flights by American warplanes for the purpose of reconnaissance, conditions have been created which are obviously unfavorable for such a visit. The Soviet people do not want to lack frankness and do not know how to do so.

Therefore we consider that the trip of the U.S. President to the Soviet Union should be put off at present and that agreement on the dates of this visit should be reached when conditions are ripe. Then the Soviet people will be able to express the fitting hospitality and reception in respect of the esteemed guest, who represents a great power with which we sincerely want to live in peace and friendship.

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I think that both Mr. Eisenhower and the American people will understand me correctly.

The Soviet Government states that on its part it will continue to do everything possible to contribute to the lessening of international tension and to the solution of the problems which today still divide us. We shall be guided in this by the interests of strengthening the great cause of peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

#### NIXON APPROVES U.S. SPY PLANE FLIGHT

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, May 16, 1960,  
1414 GMT--L

(Text) New York--Mr. Nixon, the Vice President of the United States, in a television interview last night defended the United States policy of sending espionage planes into the Soviet Union.

Nixon declared that he was aware of the mission of the U-2 plane which was shot down near Sverdlovsk and approves of it. The Vice President replied affirmatively to a question whether the President was aware of the decision to send Powers' plane.

The United States did not commit a blunder in sending Powers on his flight into Soviet territory, Vice President Nixon went on to say. Seeking to justify the provocative actions of the United States, Vice President Nixon once again tried to prove that the only one to blame was the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's refusal to accept the U.S. "open skies" proposal, Vice President Nixon declared, impelled President Eisenhower "to institute a reconnaissance program."

Replying to a question on the wisdom of such flights on the eve of the summit conference, the Vice President of the United States replied that it is necessary to have "a continuing program" in such an operation.

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FINNISH EXHIBITION--Eero A. Vuori, the ambassador of Finland to the USSR, held a reception May 10 on the occasion of the opening of the fourth Finnish industrial exhibition. Present on the Soviet side were Nikolay Organov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Jan Peyve, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

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Ivan Kairov, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR; ministers of the USSR, officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Among the guests were the members of the Government delegation of Finland, headed by Ahti Karjalainen, the minister of commerce and industry; Olle Herold, the commissioner general of the exhibition; Prof. Edvard Wegelius, chairman of the exhibition committee; and representatives of the firms and business circles of Finland. (Moscow, TASS, English, May 10, 1960, 1920 GMT--L)

FINNISH EXHIBITION DELEGATION--Finnish Minister for Trade and Industry Ahti Karjalainen, who heads the government delegation which arrived in the USSR in connection with the opening in Moscow of the fourth Finnish industrial exhibition, had a meeting May 12 with USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. A business talk took place between them. Ahti Karjalainen gave a luncheon in connection with the stay in the Soviet Union of the Finnish Government delegation. Present at the luncheon was Nikolay Patolichev and other officials. During the luncheon, which passed in a warm and relaxed atmosphere, Karjalainen and Patolichev exchanged speeches. (Text) (Moscow, TASS, English, May 12, 1960, 1648 GMT--L)

FRENCH VISITORS--Before the departure from Tadzhikistan of the delegation of the French-USSR Society, its leader told press representatives that "the successes of the Tadzhik people in the development of the economy and culture are great and apparent." He also said: We had the opportunity to visit a mosque and an ancient mausoleum near Stalinabad. We were convinced that full freedom of religion exists in the Soviet Union. (Moscow, TASS, Russian, May 9, 1960, 1123 GMT--L)

COMBAT EXHIBITION--In honor of victory day May 9 an exhibition "Combat Friendship of the Armies of the Socialist Camp Countries," opened May 7 in the Frunze central house of the Soviet Army. It contains many documents and relics depicting the glorious history of the armed forces of our country and the combat friendship of Chinese, Polish, Rumanian, German, Czechoslovak, Korean, and Hungarian international military units and detachments which have fought together with the Red Army against the enemies of the young republic of the Soviet. The first section of the exhibition is devoted to the Great October Socialist Revolution; the second contains material devoted to the Great Fatherland War of the Soviet people; and the third shows the postwar cooperation of the soldiers of the armed forces of the USSR and the countries of the socialist camp and their combat and political training. (Moscow, TASS, Dictation, May 9, 1960, 0703 GMT--L)



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KHRUSHCHEV PRESS CONFERENCE

PARIS AFP RADIOTELETYPE IN FRENCH TO AGENCY OFFICES 1414 5/18 F

(EXCERPTS) PARIS --EVEN WE ARE NOT CERTAIN THAT THE AMERICAN SPY FLIGHTS WILL NOT BE RESUMED, MR. KHRUSHCHEV DECLARED, WHEN RECOUNTING THE U-2 INCIDENT. MR. HERTER'S STATEMENT OF MAY 11 WAS OF AN ARROGANT NATURE AND MR. EISENHOWER CONFIRMED IT THE FOLLOWING DAY. NOW THE U.S. PRESIDENT DECLARES HERE THAT THE SPY FLIGHTS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED AND WILL NOT BE RESUMED. THIS LATEST DECLARATION BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WOULD PROBABLY HAVE PLEASED THE IMPERIALIST LACKIES WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO CHANGES OF THIS MANNER. THEY ARE ACCUSTOMED TO BEHAVE LIKE THE PEASANTS OF OLD RUSSIA ON WHOSE BREAD THE NOBLES USED TO SPREAD MUSTARD TO FORCE THEM TO EAT IT.

IF AMERICAN PLANES WISH TO FLY OVER OUR TERRITORY, WE SHALL GIVE THEM THE PROPER RECEPTION--DESTROY THEM--WIPE OUT THE BASES FROM WHICH THEY OPERATE, AND DESTROY THOSE WHO BUILD THESE BASES.

WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER STATED MAY 16 THAT THE AGGRESSION FLIGHTS WOULD NOT BE RESUMED DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE, HE WAS IN FACT NOT COMMITTING HIMSELF TO SUSPEND THESE FLIGHTS DEFINITELY, BUT TEMPORARILY UNTIL JANUARY 1961. "INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COULD NOT IN ANY CASE, BE BASED ON A PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF OFFICE."

(MORE)

FBIS 5/18 1045A WP

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LONDON REUTERS RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS  
1430 5/18 E

(EXERPTS) PARIS--NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV SAID TODAY HE WAS WILLING  
TO SHORTEN HIS PROPOSE PERIOD OF SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS FOR NEW  
SUMMIT CONFERENCE, BUT HE STILL DEMANDED "A CLEAR CONDEMNATION"  
OF AMERICAN SPY FLIGHTS OVER RUSSIA AS THE PRICE OF HIS ATTENDANCE.

FBIS 5/18 1046A WP

36 OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LONDON REUTERS RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS  
1447 5/18 E

(TEXT) PARIS--NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV SAID TODAY THAT IF THE  
UNITED STATES RESUMES NUCLEAR TESTS, RUSSIA ALSO WILL RESUME  
TESTING.

FBIS 5/18 1055A HM

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FIRST ADD 32 (KHRUSHCHEV PRESS CONFERENCE)

X X X BUILT THESE BASES.

(CONTINUING EXCERPTS) WE ARE NOT SEEKING ANY FAVORS, ONLY THE SINCERE CONDEMNATION OF SHAMEFUL BANDITRY CREATED BY THESE FLIGHTS. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONFESSION OR A HALF-CONFESSION. IT IS AN EVASION TO AVOID A CONFESSION. IN ANY CASE, HALF-CONFESSIONS CANNOT WIPE OUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO COMMITTED THE AGGRESSION. NO COUNTRY WOULD BELIEVE THAT WE COULD BE SATISFIED WITH SUCH A DECLARATION.

BECAUSE THE PENTAGON HAS REALIZED THAT SOVIET AIRSPACE WAS CLOSED TO AMERICAN PLANES, THE UNITED STATES DECIDED TO SEND THEM UNDER COVER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS ORGANIZATION IS NOT A DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, OR A SUBSIDIARY OF THE PENTAGON. IT WILL NOT ACCEPT THIS HUMILIATING ROLE.

IT SEEMS THAT THE COUNTRIES WHICH OFFER THEIR TERRITORY FOR THE STAGING OF AGGRESSIVE FLIGHTS OVER THE USSR ARE NOW INCLINED TO DISOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM AMERICAN POLICY AND BEGIN TO REALIZE THAT SUCH A POLICY IS DANGEROUS.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REGRETS THAT THE CONFERENCE COULD NOT BE HELD HERE AT THE PRESENT TIME, BUT IT COULD NOT ACT DIFFERENTLY. WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING TO PREPARE IT PROPERLY, BUT CERTAIN "HOTHEADS" IN THE UNITED STATES TORPEDGED THE CONFERENCE BEFORE IT COULD START.

"WE CAN MEET IN SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS. WE COULD GET TOGETHER AGAIN WHEN THE WESTERN POWERS CREATE THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS, THAT IS BY REFUSING TO UNDERTAKE ANY ACTION DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THIS MOMENT MAY BE CLOSE. BUT WE CANNOT BE BROUGHT DOWN ON OUR KNEES."

MR. KHRUSHCHEV EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO GENERAL DE GAULLE FOR THE ROLE HE PLAYED AND HIS EFFORTS TO MAKE THE CONFERENCE MATERIALIZE AS SCHEDULED. "WE AGREED DURING OUR FAREWELL VISIT," HE SAID, "TO CONTINUE THESE EFFORTS TO DEVELOP THE RELATIONS AND TO STRENGTHEN THE DETENTE."

(MORE)

FBIS 5/18 1116A HM

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LONDON REUTERS RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS  
1514 5/18 E

(TEXT) PARIS--NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIA STILL  
PLANNED TO SIGN A SEPARATE PEACE TREATY WITH EAST GERMANY BUT  
WOULD NOT DO SO IMMEDIATELY.

FRIS 5/18 1123A HM

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SECOND ADD 32 (KHRUSHCHEV PRESS CONFERENCE)

X X X STRENGTHEN THE DETENTE."

(CONTINUING EXCERPTS) KHRUSHCHEV WARNED ADENAUER THAT IF THE GERMANS TRY AGAIN TO INVADE THE UKRAINE AND GO TO STALINGRAD, THEY WILL EXPERIENCE THE SAME FATE. RAISING HIS VOICE, HE BECAME SPECIFIC ABOUT THE FATE THAT AWAITS THEM.

AFTER EXPRESSING HIS GRATITUDE TO GENERAL DE GAULLE FOR THE EFFORTS HE HAD MADE WITH A VIEW TO SAVING THE CONFERENCE, MR. KHRUSHCHEV ALSO EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO MR. MACMILLAN FOR HIS EFFORTS. BUT I CANNOT BUT EXPRESS A CERTAIN REGRET AT THE SAME TIME, THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAD NOT SUCCEEDED IN EXAMINING THE AFFAIR FROM A SUFFICIENTLY OBJECTIVE POINT OF VIEW AND WERE DOMINATED BY THE OBLIGATIONS OF THEIR ALLIANCE. IF THEY HAD DONE SO, PERHAPS THEY WOULD HAVE LED THE U.S. PRESIDENT TO CONDEMN THE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF HIS POLICY AND THUS TO CREATE CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD HAVE PERMITTED THE HOLDING OF THE CONFERENCE.

AFTER READING HIS PRELIMINARY STATEMENT WHICH WAS TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH AND ENGLISH, KHRUSHCHEV SAID: "NOW, I SHOULD LIKE TO ADD SOMETHING," AND IT WAS THEN THAT HE PRAISED GENERAL DE GAULLE AND MR. MACMILLAN. THEN HE DELIVERED A DIATRIBE AGAINST GERMANY.

KHRUSHCHEV COMPARED HIS HECKLERS TO HITLERITES AND SAID THAT THEY ARE "EASTARDS AND NOT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE." HE WARNED THEM THAT THEY MIGHT SUFFER THE SAME FATE AS THOSE WHO WANTED TO MAKE AN UPROAR IN STALINGRAD. THIS DECLARATION WAS GREETED BY JEERS AND BY APPLAUSE. "YOU REPRESENT A GROUP OF WHOM THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL BE ASHAMED," SAID KHRUSHCHEV. "YOUR NOISINESS GIVES ME COURAGE."

RESUMING HIS SPEECH, INTERRUPTED FOR A MOMENT BY VARIOUS MOVEMENTS IN THE HALL, KHRUSHCHEV DECLARED LAUGHING: "I SHALL NOT CONCEAL FROM YOU MY PLEASURE IN FIGHTING THE ENEMIES OF THE WORKING CLASS. I LIKE TO SEE THE (FRIENDS) OF IMPERIALISM BECOME ANGRY, FOR OUR POWERFUL USSR IS SURE OF ACHIEVING THE GREAT VICTORY WHICH WILL ESTABLISH A COMMUNIST SOCIETY."

THEN KHRUSHCHEV INVITED REPORTERS TO ASK HIM QUESTIONS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: REMAINDER OF MATERIAL ON PRESS CONFERENCE IS TEXT.)

REPLYING TO A QUESTION, MR. KHRUSHCHEV SAID THAT THE USSR WILL CONTINUE THE GENEVA TALKS ON DISARMAMENT AND ON THE CESSATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS. "A TREATY ON A TEST BAN IS POSSIBLE IF THE EYES OF THE AMERICANS OPEN UP, BUT IF EISENHOWER DECIDES TO RESUME THE TESTS WE WILL DO THE SAME. ULTIMATELY THE TRUTH WILL TRIUMPH, AND I THINK THAT IT WILL BECOME POSSIBLE TO SIGN A TREATY."

"WE OFTEN HAVE THE IMPRESSION," HE WENT ON TO SAY, "THAT OUR INTERLOCUTORS DO NOT REALLY WANT DISARMAMENT BUT A CONTROL OVER ARMMENTS, THAT IS, ESPIONAGE IN OUR COUNTRY. WE, ON THE OTHER HAND, WANT DISARMAMENT WITH CONTROL TO KEEP COUNTRIES FROM ARMING SECRETLY. IF THE PROCRASTINATION WE HAVE NOTED IN GENEVA CONTINUES--AND THERE IS PROCRASTINATION--WE SHALL ADDRESS OURSELVES TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAYING THAT OUR ADVERSARIES DO NOT WANT DISARMAMENT, AND WE SHALL ASK THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION."

(MORE)

88 OUT OF TURN

PARIS AFP RADIOTELETYPE IN FRENCH TO AGENCY OFFICES 2124 5/24 E

(TEXT) MOSCOW--KHRUSHCHEV IS TO MAKE A SPEECH IN MOSCOW THIS WEEK. ACCORDING TO CERTAIN SOURCES HE WILL SPEAK TOMORROW, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THIS. OTHER SOURCES REPORT THAT HE MAY WAIT UNTIL FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, WHEN THE CONFERENCE OF LEADING WORKERS IS OPEN IN THE KREMLIN. *--ie. 25 May--*

FBIS 5/24 705P HO

DD/1

68

CPR WARNINGS TO U.S.

PEKING NCNA RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO EUROPE AND ASIA 2031 5/26 W

(NCNA CORRESPONDENT: ACCOUNTS MUST BE SETTLED WITH U.S. IMPERIALIST  
CRIMES OF AGGRESSION AGAINST CHINA)

(TEXT) PEKING, MAY 26--YESTERDAY U.S. IMPERIALISM ONCE AGAIN  
DISPATCHED A WARSHIP TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL SEAS, AND  
THE SPOKESMAN OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED  
TO ISSUE ANOTHER SERIOUS WARNING TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. THIS IS THE  
100TH WARNING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED IN THE PAST ONE  
YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS.

THESE 100 SERIOUS WARNINGS REFER TO ACTS OF AGGRESSION  
BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS IN ENCROACHING UPON CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY  
TO CARRY OUT MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST THE 650  
MILLION CHINESE PEOPLE BY OPENLY SENDING AIRCRAFT AND WARSHIPS  
TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR AND SEAS. THE EVIDENCE  
OF THESE CRIMES IS THERE AND CANNOT BE DENIED.

IT IS ONE YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS SINCE THE SPOKESMAN OF THE  
CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUED THE FIRST SERIOUS WARNING ON  
SEPT. 7, 1958, AGAINST THE INTRUSION OF FOUR U.S. WARSHIPS INTO  
THE TERRITORIAL WATERS IN THE QUEMOY AND AMOY AREAS OF CHINA'S  
FUKIEN PROVINCE, WITHIN 12 NAUTICAL MILES. DURING THIS PERIOD THE  
U.S. BANDITS HAVE DISPATCHED A TOTAL OF 1818 MILITARY VESSELS INTO  
CHINA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS ON 88 OCCASIONS AND A TOTAL OF 242  
SORTIES ON 68 OCCASIONS INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR.

IT CAN BE SEEN THAT THE INTRUSIONS OF U.S. WARSHIPS AND PLANES  
FAR EXCEED THE WARNINGS ISSUED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. THE  
UNSCRUPULOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. IMPERIALISM IN INTRUDING  
INTO THE CHINESE TERRITORIAL SEAS AND AIR MAKE ONE BURN WITH  
EXTREME INDIGNATION.



THE NOTORIOUS U-2 TYPE U.S. STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE PLANE HAS REPEATEDLY INTRUDED INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR TO CARRY OUT ESPIONAGE AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES. ON DEC. 6, 1958, A U.S. U-2 TYPE STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE PLANE FROM OKINAWA, INTRUDED INTO THE TERRITORIAL AIR OVER THE CHINESE COASTAL AREAS, AND PASSING THROUGH CHEKIANG, VIOLATED THE TERRITORIAL AIR OVER NANCHANG AND CHANGSHU, KIANGSI PROVINCE, PENETRATING DEEPLY INTO CHINA'S MAINLAND FOR OVER 730 KILOMETERS.

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, THE U.S. PLANES INTRUDING INTO CHINA'S HESHA ISLANDS EVEN FLEW AT A HEIGHT ONLY 200-300 METERS FROM THE EARTH, AND THE PEACEFUL PEOPLE ON THE ISLANDS COULD SEE THE U.S. PILOTS WITH THEIR NAKED EYES.

DESPITE THE REPEATED WARNINGS ISSUED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, THE U.S. PIRATES DID NOT SHOW THE LEAST RESTRAINT. THEY EVEN OPENLY ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE THEIR PIRATICAL ACTS. ON APR. 3, ROLAND N. SMOOT, U.S. COMMANDER IN TAIWAN, CLAMORED: "THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET HAS ORDERED NO CHANGES IN PATROL ROUTES AS A RESULT OF PEIPING (REFERRING TO THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC--NCNA EDITOR) WARNINGS." THIS MEANS THAT U.S. NAVAL SHIPS WILL CONTINUE TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS AND CONDUCT MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AND THREATS AGAINST THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

THE CONTINUOUS AND UNSCRUPULOUS ACTS OF INTRUSION INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS AND AIR AND OF PROVOCATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR POLICY OF CONTINUING THESE ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND PROVOCATION HAVE COMPLETELY EXPOSED THE CRIMINAL FACE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM, SHOWING ITS HOSTILITY TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND UNDERMINING ASIAN AND WORLD PEACE. THE CHINESE PEOPLE HAVE RECORDED THESE CRIMES OF U.S. IMPERIALISM ONE BY ONE. THE SUM HAS REACHED 100.

WE MUST GIVE THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS SERIOUS WARNING: THE CHINESE PEOPLE ARE NOT TO BE BULLIED. EVERY DEBT THEY OWE WILL BE PAID. THE LONGER THE DEBT IS POSTPONED, THE HEAVIER WILL IT BECOME. THE U.S. RULING CLIQUE MUST SHOULDER ALL THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING FROM ITS AGGRESSION AND PROVOCATIONS AGAINST THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

FBIS 5/26 553P EC

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CPR WARNINGS TO U.S.

PEKING NCNA RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO EUROPE AND ASIA 2031 5/21

(NCNA CORRESPONDENT: ACCOUNTS MUST BE SETTLED WITH U.S. IMPERIALIST CRIMES OF AGGRESSION AGAINST CHINA)

(TEXT) PEKING, MAY 26--YESTERDAY U.S. IMPERIALISM ONCE AGAIN DISPATCHED A WARSHIP TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL SEAS, AND THE SPOKESMAN OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE ANOTHER SERIOUS WARNING TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. THIS IS THE 100TH WARNING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED IN THE PAST ONE YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS.

THESE 100 SERIOUS WARNINGS REFER TO ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS IN ENCROACHING UPON CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY TO CARRY OUT MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST THE 650 MILLION CHINESE PEOPLE BY OPENLY SENDING AIRCRAFT AND WARSHIPS TO INTRUDE INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR AND SEAS. THE EVIDENCE OF THESE CRIMES IS THERE AND CANNOT BE DENIED.

IT IS ONE YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS SINCE THE SPOKESMAN OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUED THE FIRST SERIOUS WARNING ON SEPT. 7, 1958, AGAINST THE INTRUSION OF FOUR U.S. WARSHIPS INTO THE TERRITORIAL WATERS IN THE QUEMOY AND AMOY AREAS OF CHINA'S FUKIEN PROVINCE, WITHIN 12 NAUTICAL MILES. DURING THIS PERIOD THE U.S. BANDITS HAVE DISPATCHED A TOTAL OF 1818 MILITARY VESSELS INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS ON 88 OCCASIONS AND A TOTAL OF 242 SORTIES ON 68 OCCASIONS INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR.

IT CAN BE SEEN THAT THE INTRUSIONS OF U.S. WARSHIPS AND PLANES FAR EXCEED THE WARNINGS ISSUED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. THE UNSCRUPULOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF U.S. IMPERIALISM IN INTRUDING INTO THE CHINESE TERRITORIAL SEAS AND AIR MAKE ONE BURN WITH EXTREME INDIGNATION.

THE NOTORIOUS U-2 TYPE U.S. STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE PLANE HAS REPEATEDLY INTRUDED INTO CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AIR TO CARRY OUT ESPIONAGE AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITIES. ON DEC. 6, 1958, A U.S. U-2 TYPE STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE PLANE FROM OKINAWA, INTRUDED INTO THE TERRITORIAL AIR OVER THE CHINESE COASTAL AREAS, AND PASSING THROUGH CHEKIANG, VIOLATED THE TERRITORIAL AIR OVER NANCHANG AND CHANGSHU, KIANGSI PROVINCE, PENETRATING DEEPLY INTO CHINA'S MAINLAND FOR OVER 730 KILOMETERS.

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, THE U.S. PLANES INTRUDING INTO CHINA'S HSISHA ISLANDS EVEN FLEW AT A HEIGHT ONLY 200-300 METERS FROM THE EARTH, AND THE PEACEFUL PEOPLE ON THE ISLANDS COULD SEE THE U.S. PLANES WITH THEIR NAKED EYES.

4516  
ACTIONS  
U.S. AIR

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HALLINAN INTERVIEWS POWERS

MOSCOW TASS RADIOTELETYPE IN ENGLISH TO EUROPE 1305 8/26 L

(EXCERPTS) MOSCOW--THE PROMINENT AMERICAN LAWYER VINCENT HALLINAN TOLD A TASS CORRESPONDENT THAT IN MOSCOW HE WAS GIVEN, AT HIS REQUEST, AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK WITH PILOT FRANCIS POWERS AFTER POWERS' CASE WAS HEARD. THE 30-MINUTE CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE IN THE USSR SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

HALLINAN, WHO RAN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1952, ENPLANED FOR THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

HALLINAN SAID THAT POWERS SEEMED CALM AFTER THE TRIAL AND, HALLINAN FELT, REALIZED HIS LUCK. HALLINAN SAID POWERS WAS DOUBTLESSLY GUILTY OF COMMITTING A GRAVE CRIME AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT, ACCORDING TO LAW, HE COULD HAVE BEEN PUNISHED MUCH MORE SEVERELY, OR EVEN SENTENCED TO DEATH. HALLINAN SAID THAT HIS CONVERSATION WITH POWERS TOUCHED SPECIFICALLY ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE LATTER'S WORK IN THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

HALLINAN SAID THAT POWERS AGREED WITH HIM THAT HIS MASTERS HAD LIED WHEN THEY GAVE ASSURANCES THAT THE SOVIET RADAR SYSTEM WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE AND THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN AT AN ALTITUDE OF 20,000 METERS.

THE AMERICAN LAWYER FURTHER ADDED THAT HE GAVE POWERS CERTAIN ADVICE AS TO HIS BEHAVIOR IN CONFINEMENT SO THAT HIS SENTENCE MIGHT BE REDUCED.

HALLINAN WAS ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT ABOUT AMERICAN WAR BASES IN FOREIGN TERRITORIES. THE POWERS TRIAL, HE SAID, HAS CONFIRMED THAT THESE BASES ARE DIRECTED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. HE NOTED THAT IF OTHER STATES HAD BASES AROUND THE UNITED STATES, THE AMERICANS WOULD HEED NO ARGUMENTS ALLEGING THAT THESE STATES DID NOT INTEND TO ATTACK THEM.

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